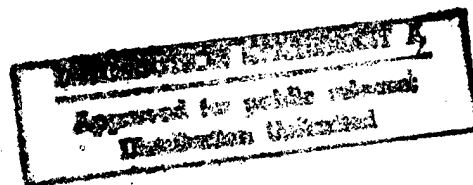


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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1285

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CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

- Foreign Students Graduate in Moldavian SSR
(SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA, 10 Jul 82) 1

NATIONAL

- Social, Regional Problems Discussed at Fourth All-Union Conference
(N. A. Aitov, et. al., NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM,
May-Jun 82) 2
- Sociological Research on Strengths of Brigade Method
(A. A. Tkachenko; NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM, May-Jun 82) 14
- Soviet Information System Net Outlined
(ZHURNALIST, May 82) 19
- Interrepublican Labor Mobility Stressed on USSR Jubilee
(R. Salikov; IZVESTIYA, 24 Jun 82) 22
- Russian Cultural Monuments Congress Held in Novgorod
(V. Vorob'yev; PRAVDA, 2 Jul 82) 24
- New Uzbek Novel on 1920's Struggle With Islam
(Aleksandr Romanov; NAUKA I RELIGIYA, May 82) 26

REGIONAL

- Kazakhs' Right to Legal Aid Outlined
(A. Bulgakbayev; KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 26 May 82) 32
- Transcaucasian Friendship Celebration in Yerevan
(KOMMUNIST, 12 Jun 82) 35

Karaganda Komsomol Urges Discotheques (A. Klyuyev; KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 16 May 82)	39
Book on Russian Language Influence on Turkmen Reviewed (B. Charyyarov and S. Ataniyazov; TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 20 Jun 82)	44

INTERNATIONAL

FOREIGN STUDENTS GRADUATE IN MOLDAVIAN SSR

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 10 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] When they go to work this year, young specialists from 26 countries of Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America will present diplomas of graduation from Moldavian institutes of learning. The graduation of qualified agronomists, mathematicians, financiers, chemists and other specialists for foreign countries took place in the Kishinev State University imeni V. I. Lenin, the Agricultural Institute imeni M. V. Frunze, the technical school of financial economics and also in the agricultural sovkhos-technical school in the village of Tsaul'.

Side by side with their main speciality the young men and women acquired a solid knowledge of history, philosophy, political economics, ethics and aesthetics, scientific communism. During their years of study they got acquainted with Soviet reality and acquired a good command of the Russian language. The graduates of the university will be able to teach it in their own homelands thanks to a special diploma which is presented here along with the main one.

In the republic's institutes of learning for foreign students good conditions are created for study, scientific research, rest and sports activities. At their disposal are comfortable dormitories, spacious lecture halls and auditoriums, studies and laboratories equipped with the latest in technology, libraries and sports complexes.

There are now 1,200 envoys from 80 countries engaged in higher and middle level special studies institutes in Moldavia. Foreign students get stipends which are presented to them by social organizations of the USSR, in particular The Committee of Soviet Women, The Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Exchange with Foreign Students, The Union of Societies of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent.

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NATIONAL

SOCIAL, REGIONAL PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT FOURTH ALL-UNION CONFERENCE

Moscow NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM in Russian No 3, May-Jun 82 pp 127-133

[Article by Prof N.A. Aitov, doctor of philosophic sciences, Z.T. Golenkova, doctor of philosophic sciences, and Ye.D. Igitkhanyan, candidate of philosophic sciences: "Development of the Social Structure of Soviet Society"]

[Text] This was the topic of the All-Union Scientific Conference held in Tallin in October 1981. It was organized by the Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Philosophy of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences, the All-Union Znaniye Society and the Soviet Sociological Association. After the conferences held in Minsk (1966), Sverdlovsk (1972) and Moscow (1976), this is the fourth forum of scientists--representatives of different social sciences dealing with this theme.

There participated in the conference about 300 persons from 35 cities of 11 union and 3 autonomous republics--representatives of central party and state organs, scientific and educational centers of various regions of the country and editors of journals.

The first plenary session was opened by Vice President of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences, Academician of the ESSR Academy of Sciences V.A. Maamyagi. In his introductory remarks, T.V. Ryabushkin, the chairman of the organizational committee of corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences, noted that the thesis advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress on the establishment of a classless structure of society within a historical framework has basically and in the main a profound theoretical-methodological and political importance. In the light of this thesis, particular topicality is to be found in scientific researches on the further strengthening of the leading role of the working class, differences emerging beyond the limits of individual classes (with account being taken of the special features of each social group of our society) and the steady strengthening of the fraternal friendship and social-political unity of all peoples of the Soviet Union.

At the plenary session of the conference, 12 reports were heard: of Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia R.E. Ristlaan "Development of the Social Structure in Estonian SSR and the Guiding Work of the Communist Party of Estonia"; of Doctors of Historical Sciences L.A. Gordon and

E.V. Klopov "Social Development of the Soviet Working Class Under Conditions of Mature Socialism"; of Doctor of Philosophic Sciences G.V. Osipov and Candidate of Philosophic Sciences V.V. Kolbanovskiy "All-Union Investigation of the Dynamics of the Working Class"; of Doctor of Philosophic Sciences M.Kh. Titma "Social Movement as a Factor of Development of the Social Structure"; of Doctor of Philosophic Sciences V.I. Staroverov "Developmental Tendencies of the Social-Class Structure of the Rural Population"; of Doctor of Historic Sciences O.I. Shkaratan "On Methods of Measuring the Developmental Level of the Social Structure (Results of Research)"; of Doctor of Historical Sciences Yu.V. Arutyunyan "The Social Structure of the Soviet Nations"; of corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences T.V. Ryabushkin and Doctor of Philosophic Sciences G.A. Slesarev "The Influence of Demographic Processes on the Development of the Social Structure of Soviet Society"; of Doctor of Philosophic Sciences F.R. Filippov "Effect of the System of Education on the Development of the Social Structure of Soviet Society"; of Doctor of Philosophic Sciences Yu.Ye. Volkov "Development of the Social Structure of Soviet Society and Problems of Youth"; Doctor of Historical Sciences V.Ye. Poletayev and Candidate of Historical Sciences I.L. Kornakovskiy "Historico-Sociological Study of Soviet Youth as a Social Group"; of Doctor of Philosophic Sciences N.A. Aitov "Management of the Development of the Social Structure of Soviet Society."

In these reports, theoretical-methodological questions were examined relating to the study of complex processes characteristic of the development of the social structure of mature socialist society and connected with overcoming of differences between the working class, the intelligentsia and the peasantry, between town and country, between workers primarily engaged in physical labor and workers primarily engaged in mental labor, social differences in the territorial context and others. Results were also presented of sociological studies of the structure and makeup of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia. (The reports and theses of talks at sections were published for the conference.)

Thus R.E. Ristlaan in his report spoke of the relation of the general and the particular in the development of the social structure of the republic's population stemming from the uniqueness of the social-economic development of the Baltic republics, including Estonia, in the postwar period. The establishment of socialist social relations in the republic was characterized by a more rapid rate of development compared to corresponding processes in the country's republics where the Soviet power was established earlier. Moreover, the formation of a new social structure in the republic occurred under conditions of a permanent shortage of labor resources due to the low rate of natural growth of the population. For this reason the intensive social-economic development of Estonia was partially provided by migration of manpower from other regions of the country, which has determined the multinational character of the social composition of the republic. At the present time, Estonia is a highly urbanized republic with a most developed agricultural production.

In characterizing the chief developmental tendencies of Estonia's social structure, the speaker noted that under conditions of growing technical progress the rate of quantitative growth of the working class in Estonian SSR is slowing down

somewhat; consequently the role of qualitative characteristics of the working class is growing. Today its general educational and vocational-technical level is rising. The strata of highly skilled workers are growing at an accelerated rate, while the number of persons engaged in heavy unskilled and low-skilled physical labor is decreasing. Significant changes have taken place in the sectorial structure of the working class: although the basic mass of the republic's workers is employed in industry, construction and transport, the number and share of workers in the service sphere and agriculture have grown. The qualitative growth of the republic's working class is giving birth to certain problems to whose solution the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia pays serious attention in implementation of its social policy. Reference is made in particular to the fact that the economically necessary stratum of low-skilled workers is socially dying out sooner than technical progress permits the elimination of such labor. For this reason, the tactics of today's development require the overcoming of this contradiction.

In speaking of rural social problems, R.E. Ristlaan brought up a most pertinent question--the securing of cadres of rural workers. His solution is of a complex nature. One of its essential conditions is gradual elimination of still existing intrarepublic and even intrarayon social-economic differences.

There were seven working sections at the conference. A certain concretization of the problems discussed at the sections was contributed by "round-table" type meetings: 9 such meetings were held. The section sessions and the meetings in which 200 scientists presented reports and communications took place fruitfully and constructively.

The 26th CPSU Congress considered the problem of drawing closer of all classes and social groups among the most important problems of the social development of our society. For the first time, a conclusion was formulated to the effect that the formation of a classless structure will basically and in the main occur within the historical framework of mature socialism. This situation has put before scientists a whole series of tasks both of a theoretical and of an applied character, first and foremost the question of what are the special features of the present scientific approach to the study of the organic wholeness and dynamism of the social structure of socialist society.

The structure of society as a whole can be considered a system on the basis of multidimensional analysis, including the most diverse "sections": class division; divisions connected with socially significant differences between workers of primarily physical and primarily mental labor; social-territorial (settlement); social-demographic; social-vocational and comparable divisions. But the social structure is not simply the presence of the indicated basic forms of social differentiation of society; it is an integral social unity that is characterized by the growth of common traits in basic elements of the social class structure, in the level of education and culture, social activity and awareness, in the character of labor and the like.

The dynamism of social development at the contemporary stage in the building of communism is manifested in the process of accelerated overcoming of remaining social differences on the basis of features corresponding to the chief

class-forming parameters: with respect to the means of production, according to character of labor and place in the system of division of labor, according to the role in social organization of production, according to the means of earning an income and its size.

The development of the social structure in the process of establishment of a classless society basically and in the main does not mean that all social differences are being completely eliminated within the framework of developed socialism. Reference is made to the forming of a certain stage on the way to complete social homogeneity.

Among questions of planning and forecasting of the social development of Soviet society and change of its structure are problems of developing a set of tools for the determination of the social and class position of members of socialist society. That is, it is necessary to develop a single integrated system of criteria and indicators of interclass and intraclass differences. At the same time, attention should be directed to the unity of criteria and indicators of interclass and intraclass differences, which should disclose the dialectics of processes of development of the social structure and the establishment of social homogeneity. It is necessary that these concrete indicators have an objective character, that they determine and evaluate the social position held by a worker in all its complexity and diversity.

In connection with the topicality of the investigated problems, scientists again turned to rendering more precise the further development of the conceptual apparatus of the social structure. These questions were discussed in the section "Methodological Problems of Establishment of a Classless Socialist Structure for Developed Socialist Society." Thus Doctor of Philosophic Sciences A.I. Sukharev raised the question of defining the category "communist social homogeneity" and its interconnection with the category "social equality." It was noted once more that social homogeneity and equality of the members of society by no means signify leveling of people, their interests or vocational and other inclinations. On the contrary, erasing of social-class differences means the fading away of the social-class structure as basic of the social structures of any class society, including socialism, but it does not exclude but rather presupposes the further development and functioning of other forms of social structures (sectorial, vocational and so on). Communism is not a structureless society but rather a form of organization of social life where all social units and communities of workers will be united and structured into specific forms of public production (F.R. Filippov, N.A. Aitov, O.I. Shkaratan).

The discussion of general methodological questions also showed that there is sensed an acute need for the study of such an important element of the social structure as labor collectives, the role of which is constantly being enhanced in the social and political organization of our society. This is written into the USSR Constitution (Doctor of Philosophic Sciences N.N. Bokarev, Doctor of Philosophic Sciences M.S. Dzhunusov). In the section there was talk of contradictions in the process of development of the social structure. They had particularly in mind those negative factors which could be connected with the development of private subsidiary farming. It was therefore emphasized that it had to be subordinated to the general interests of development of a socialist

society (Doctor of Economic Sciences P.V. Savchenko, Doctor of Philosophic Sciences N.N. Bokarev, Doctor of Philosophic Sciences Z.I. Faynberg). Candidate of Philosophic Sciences F.N. Gel'bukh pointed out the importance of working out key methodological problems of development of the social structure of Soviet society for propaganda practice.

The work of the section "Social Development of the Working Class, Drawing Closer of Workers of Mental and Physical Labor" was devoted to an examination of the most important factors pointed out in the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress responsible for the social-political and economic progress of our society. Questions were discussed of increasing the role of the working class, changing the character of its labor and its effect on the basic social process of developed socialism--establishment of a classless society. The development of the working class in the '70s resulted in the fact that today about 80 million workers work in our country; this constitutes two-thirds of the employed population. The character of development of the working class is changing, intensive factors of development are becoming determining. Attention was drawn to this aspect of the problem in a report by L.A. Gordon and E.V. Klopov and also in a report of the participants of the all-union study "Indicators of Social Development of Soviet Society." Most important indications of the said process are change in the content and conditions of labor of workers and in the character of vocational training. For today's worker, the most meaningful form of training is study in special educational institutions (vocational-technical schools, tekhnikums and the like) where they obtain a significant amount of theoretical and vocational knowledge. On the whole, during 1976-1980, about two-thirds of all the workers going into production were graduates of special educational institutions (Candidate of Philosophic Sciences Yu.L. Neymer, Candidate of Economic Sciences A.K. Nazimova, Candidate of Philosophic Sciences L.Ya. Aver'yanov).

The rise of the educational and vocational-skill levels of the working class is closely connected with the development of its social-political and labor activity and its general cultural level. On the basis of these indicators, they are drawing increasingly closer to other social groups, especially the production-technical intelligentsia. Today the complexity of labor and culture are rising to such an extent that their social position and the position of nonspecialist workers are becoming comparable, as a result of which the latter have become an intermediary group, joining both as workers and as specialists. At the same time, among workers, there are being formed border strata between workers and the intellectuals. According to data of L.A. Gordon and E.V. Klopov, no less than 4-5 million workers are engaged in work requiring a specialized education. Aside from what has been said (according to the data of the same report), a growing portion of the intelligentsia is being concentrated in the sphere of material production (in 1977--more than 50 percent, while in the '60s--40 percent), which in its turn contributes to it drawing closer to the working class.

At the section reference was also made to contradictions in the development of the working class, the overcoming of which is provided for by the scientifically based social policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. This was discussed in the speeches of Doctor of Historical Sciences R.N. Pullat, N.N. Bokarev, Yu.L. Neymer, V.V. Kolbanovskiy and others. On the most general plane, these

contradictions reflect the irregularity of the actual development of the working class because of the existing social-economic heterogeneity of labor. At the present time, there exist considerable intraclass differentiation of the working class and a varying degree of social development of its individual social strata. Speakers also directed attention to the nonoptimum proportions of low-skilled labor (35 percent of all workers), high- and medium-skilled (65 percent), in which connection reduction of the share of the first during the '70s was at a low rate. The fact also was noted of uneven development of the working class in different parts of the country. Thus labor productivity in the Baltic republic, especially in Estonian and Latvian SSR, was 10-15 percent above all-union indicators. Undoubtedly, in the long term, these indicators for individual republics and regions of the country will draw closer, but so far they objectively exist at the present time.

Conference participants pointed out a whole series of other factors determining contradictions in the character of the development of the working class and emphasized the importance of concrete researches disclosing ways and means of affecting the said social process and overcoming its negative consequences (Z.I. Faynburg, Candidate of Philosophic Sciences V.N. Pimenova).

In the section "Improvement of the Social Structure of Agriculture. Drawing closer of Town and Country," it was stressed to participants that in the process of drawing closer of all classes and social groups of Soviet society, one of the most important problems has been and continues to be overcoming of social differences between town and country and destruction of differences in the social positions of the worker and the peasant. The social-class structure of the rural population, as a composite part of the structure of society as a whole, has both general and particular law-abiding tendencies of development due to the uniqueness of the countryside--the relatively independent social-territorial community. Significant changes in the social character of the countryside and the system of social relations of the rural population are the result of industrialization of agriculture, interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration. The sociological investigation of this complex of problems, especially during the '70s, is characterized by thorough analysis of the content of the actual category "countryside."

At the same time, little attention is being paid to processes of development of the social elements of the rural population, for example, elements of the rural intelligentsia. The study of the social village structure is sometimes replaced by the special features of resettlement from the point of view of location of productive forces and processes characterizing only some sides of this structure.

It was pointed out in V.I. Staroverov's report that the sector of social development of the countryside is considered by the Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences as a complex program of study of the developmental tendencies of the social class structure of the rural population at the state of mature socialism. Researches in Bryanskaya, Kalininskaya and Vladimirskaia oblasts, Udmurtskaya and Chuvashskaya ASSR, Stavropol'skiy Kray and Moldavian SSR conducted in 1979-1980 permit making certain conclusions on significant changes in the composition of the rural population: inter- and

and intraclass relations are changing, bordering social-class elements of a transitional character are being formed--workers-intellectuals, peasants-intellectuals, workers-peasants.

The growth in the homogeneity of the social makeup of the population of today's countryside is characterized not only by a change in the social character of the most developed of its elements, it also encompasses the entire breadth of classes, social groups and strata. The share of representatives of unskilled or low-skilled labor is constantly being reduced, and vocational division of labor is increasing.

It is likewise necessary to note that with the emergence of sectors of the agrosphere beyond the limits of the countryside and their inclusion in the system of urban economy relations of elements of the social makeup of the urban and rural population become complicated; this process demands consideration in social policy. On the whole, the existing tendencies of the social development of the countryside attest to the establishment of social-class homogeneity of the rural population and reflect diminution of social differences between comparable elements of the social composition of the rural and urban population.

In the discussion, considerable attention was given to problems of development of private subsidiary farming as a form of production, its management and inclusion in the structure of socialist economy (V.I. Staroverov, P.V. Savchenko). It was pointed out that in the solution of the question of improvement of the social structure of the rural population it is necessary to keep in view the fact of regional differences (Candidate of Juridical Sciences E.E. Rannik, Candidate of Philosophic Sciences V.S. Shchedrin).

Participants of the session pointed out the insufficiency of autonomous study of both town and country and the need of working out a complex program of research. This would make it possible to establish those parameters used in the drawing closer of town and country.

At the session of the section "Social-Territorial Differences and Overcoming Them" considerable attention was devoted to the elucidation of a broad complex of problems connected with overcoming of social differences in the territorial context. In the talks of N.A. Aitov, M.S. Dzhunusov and Yu.V. Arutyunyan, it was noted that social-territorial differences do not exist in isolation from the whole system of social differences under socialism; at the same time no region can be an exact copy of the country as it reflects the uniqueness of its geographic and climatic conditions and special historical, economic and national features. The result of interaction of all these factors is a whole series of social differences displayed in the attained level of labor productivity and the social-structure parameters of the population of this or that region of the country, the level of their education, special features of cultural life and so forth (Doctor of Economic Sciences Ye.N. Yakovleva, Candidate of Economic Sciences I.I. Belen'kaya).

Social regional differences include differences in the social structure of the population of different types of cities and rural settlements. Thus, for example, almost the entire intelligentsia and the most skilled portion of kolkhoz

farmers and sovkhos workers are concentrated in villages that are rayon centers; in brigade (sector) centers, less skilled workers live and in peripheral villages, workers engaged in the most unskilled labor.

Qualitative peculiarities among representatives of one and the same social group constitute an important feature of differences in social structure. Thus, according to data of N.A. Aitov, among employees living in rural localities, the figure per thousand persons with higher, incomplete higher, secondary or specialized education is: 975 for Georgia, 840 for Estonia, 861 for Latvia and 896 for Lithuania. Such differences exist among the same social groups of the urban population.

Under these conditions, the problem of measurement of the social structure of a region and the development of a system of comprehensive empirical indicators is of major importance (O.I. Shkaratan, N.A. Aitov, G.V. Kanygin). Such indicators could be living-standard indicators (income level, including both wages and earnings from the private subsidiary farm, developmental level of public consumption funds, level of supply, availability of housing, children's and other institutions and so forth), conditions and possibilities of all-round development of the individual (possibility of selection of studies and obtaining of an education; amount of free time, possibilities of satisfying spiritual and material needs), a stable life (assurance of work at a given residential location, possibility of timely and skilled administration of medical aid, a low level of stressful situation and so on). Consequently, the task of gradual equalization of the social conditions of life of the population of different regions of the country is a political and national-economic problem. Under these conditions, the role of social regional planning and management of society is growing.

A fundamental direction of regional social regulation is that of the widely developed system of economic and social planning at all levels of administration --from the plan of the collective of an industrial or agricultural enterprise to the plan of proportional development of all spheres of life of a city, rural rayon, oblast, republic and country as a whole. It is also important to determine those forms of regulation of the social structure with whose aid the practical solution of these complex problems can be attained.

Undoubtedly, certain differences in social and living conditions of regions will still remain in the immediate years ahead, and it will be necessary to create the most optimal conditions for the equalizing of social indicators of the life of the country's population. "... Tens of new cities will spring up," L.I. Brezhnev said, "new cultural centers will be created. The very concept of an 'uninhabited and undeveloped outlying region' will decisively disappear from use" (Brezhnev, L.I. "Leninist Course: Speeches and Articles," Vol 6, p 585).

The meeting of the section "Development of Social-Demographic Processes" was devoted to an examination of the close interconnection of demographic and social class aspects of development of socialist society, serving as a basic methodological premise in understanding the content and dynamics of demographic processes.

Determining the most important directions of research in the field of the social sciences, the 26th CPSU Congress pointed to the need of further elaboration of problems of population and demography as a whole. Population development cannot be reduced solely to its own reproduction. This is a complex process characterizing the distribution of the population by classes, social groups and strata, the establishment of people as members of a socialist society and their all-round and harmonious development. The objective basis of these processes is development of productive forces and production relations of Soviet society and the drawing closer of classes and social groups on the road to the establishment of complete social homogeneity. It is also necessary to emphasize the active role of the subjective factor--the work of state and public organizations in improvement of the social relations of developed socialist society.

The processes transpiring in social-demographic groups are distinguished by complexity and considerable differentiation by regions and republics of the country and by cities and rural localities. As was pointed out at the plenary session in the report of T.V. Ryabushkin and G.A. Slesarev and in a number of talks at the section, this differentiation is connected not only with the economic-geographic position of the republics but also with the diverse influence of a whole series of social factors. There is no doubt that the process of drawing closer of town and country has to take place not only in the sphere of social-economic and cultural-everyday development but also in the demographic field. Greater social homogeneity of Soviet society is indissolubly connected with social processes occurring in the family, for the objective basis for drawing closer of social groups is to be found in family-marriage relations (Candidate of Philosophic Sciences A.K. Posnova, Candidate of Philosophic Sciences A.I. Antonov, Candidate of Historical Sciences T.A. Kitvel' and others). In the family itself, the process of social equalization proceeds along two directions: through the marriage of representatives of different classes, groups, strata, that is, on the level of a single generation, and through the appearance in a family belonging to a social group representatives of another social group (for example, children who are employees in a family of workers and so on), that is, on the level of two generations. At the same time, the process of rapprochement is not limited by the level of one family, it takes in other family cells (Candidate of Philosophic Sciences V.F. Ivanova). Thus the family assures not only reproduction of the population but also the succession of generations and reproduction of the social structure of society.

According to data of sociological research conducted in Ukrainian SSR during 1978-1980, representative of the working class draw closer to the greatest degree with representatives of other social groups: 38.7 percent--the level of social heterogeneity of workers families, families of employees and specialists --31.3 and 29.7 percent, respectively (Candidate of Historical Sciences A.P. Ponomarev).

For the implementation of an effective demographic policy, it is necessary to analyze as well those changes which are taking place at the present time in the position of women. Here, however, it is important to take into consideration not so much general social problems, stemming from the position of women as representatives of social groups but specific problems connected with the

stable interconnection of social vocational and educational and educational statuses of the woman and her social role in the family: number of children, the possibility of carrying out the role of educator of the rising generation and so forth (T.Ye. Safonova and S.M. Chorubkashov). One expects of sociologists the elaboration of a whole complex of measures aimed at granting women optimal conditions to combine labor at production and participation in social life with their family and everyday functions.

There were also examined at the conference a number of questions connected with problems of control of the movement of the population and determination of the role and hierarchy of social factors in demographic processes.

Among the problems dealing with the examination of the dynamics of the social-class structure of society, a special place is occupied by problems of social shifts; a session of the section "Social Shifts and the Educational System" was devoted to them. As at the plenary session (report of M.Kh. Titma), the subject of discussion at section meetings was questions connected with the study of social shifts. Special stress was laid on the study of the interaction of social shifts and the educational system as one of the most important factors of inclusion of the young generation in social life, which also means into the social structure of society (F.R. Filippov).

One of the results of the transition in the USSR to universal secondary education was growth of the social integrating role of the secondary school, an increase in the degree of mobility of all groups of young people both in town and country and expansion of the social base for the formation of new additions to the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia. Data of the all-union studies conducted at VUZ centers in six regions of the country in 1973-1974 and 1977-1978 attest that new groups of the intelligentsia toward the end of the '70s were roughly half formed of children of workers and peasants, although on the whole the social composition of students differed from the social composition of the population. Under these conditions, there is a growth in the importance of qualitative indicators of social effectiveness of the educational system and the need of increasing attention on vocational orientation and vocational advancement of youth, especially those studying in the country's VUZ's and so on (Candidate of Philosophic Sciences A.A. Matulenis, Candidate of Philosophic Sciences Yu.P. Petrov, Candidate of Philosophic Sciences L.Ya. Rubina, Candidates of Philosophic Sciences V.V. Ksenofontova and T.G. Kalacheva).

It was emphasized in this connection that it is necessary to determine the content and structure of such a concept as "work career." A unified system is needed, analyzing and disclosing the "social levels" of development of all strata of our society. The directions of intergeneration shifts, especially of student youth, were studied on a wide scale and in many aspects; there is a lag in this regard in studies connected with formation of the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry.

Topical at this time is the problem of modeling of factors influencing inter-generation shifts. Aside from social origin and education, it is necessary to

study the influence on shifts of settlement structure and regional peculiarities, that is, indicators characterizing the nature of the social environment. Study of the complex interaction of the indicated factors will make it possible to determine with greater clarity ways of equalizing of social conditions that promote the inclusion of the young generation in social life (Candidate of Technical Sciences Yu.L. Shumov, Candidate of Philosophic Sciences V.F. Pugach).

Serious attention was devoted to the study of intrageneration mobility. Researches conducted in Estonian SSR helped to recreate the picture of directions and intensity of social shifts. Data show that their intensity varies for the basic social strata of the population (M.Kh. Titma, R.K. Veermani) and stabilization of social position occurs at different times (for skilled workers with secondary education at 26.6 years of age, for specialists at 25.1). Undoubtedly, the close interconnection of inter- and intrageneration shifts, especially in the period of social self-determination of the individual, their "crossings" constitute a real scientific problem.

In the discussion of the indicated problems, attention was also drawn to the need of conducting comparative sociological studies, including social-shift studies (Doctor of Philosophic Sciences Z.T. Golenkova).

In the section "Youth as a Social Group," problems of youth were examined in connection with a general analysis of change of the social structure of developed socialism. Yu.Ye. Volkov's report dealt with questions of methodological approach to the study of this social group. The development of the social structure of our society is to a significant degree attained through additions to its individual groups with new generations, reproducing the basic social-structure elements of society. This requires the functioning of an effective system of vocational orientation of the youth, labor education and the establishment of an adequate reflection of the objective requirements of the national economy in the consciousness of the youth. Progressive changes in the development of the social structure of our society--raising of the cultural and technical level of workers, qualitative changes in the composition of social groups--find their most pronounced manifestation among the youth. Thus the results of comparative historico-sociological studies conducted in 1936 and 1972 show that the relative share of young workers engaged in unskilled labor was reduced 4.2-fold during this time (V.Ye. Poletayev, I.L. Kornakovskiy). On the whole, the system of including youth in socially useful labor and improvement of the given mechanism large depend on basic interconnected processes--on educational and labor advancement (Doctor of Philosophic Sciences N.M. Blinov, Candidate of Psychological Sciences R.A. Ponomareva). The special features of the development of scientific-technical progress put before society a number of problems connected with inculcation in the youth of an understanding of the necessity at the present time of engaging in simple, uninteresting labor.

It is also necessary to note that so far the youth as a social-demographic group is represented rather poorly in scientific developments. The task consists of standardization and unification of indicators used for the study of the makeup of the youth and the special features of the different sides of their vital activity. Such a system should include quantitative indicators (composition, relative share, proportions of groups and categories), qualitative characteristics (life plans, value orientations, content and character of

labor and so on) (Candidate of Philosophic Sciences A.V. Kirkh, Candidate of Philosophic Sciences O.V. Romashov, Candidate of Philosophic Sciences V.V. Murashova).

The solution of these problems is of major significance not only to the progressive development of such a group as the youth but as a whole to the improvement of the social structure of developed socialist society.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the All-Union Scientific Conference adopted at its concluding plenary session recommendations which concentrated the attention of scientists and scientific collectives engaged in the elaboration of problems of dynamic development of the social structure of Soviet society on many most important substantive directions of research on the given problem.

The recommendations indicated the need of ensuring organic unity of basic and applied research on the social structure of the society of developed socialism and of close cooperation of specialists in scientific communism, philosophers, economists, historians, ethnographers, psychologists and jurists.

The conference called upon Soviet scientists to strengthen in every possible way cooperation with scientists of the fraternal socialist countries in the study of the social structure of socialist society, to develop comparative sociological researches in this field and to intensify criticism of bourgeois, revisionist and Maoist ideologies on questions of social structure.

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NATIONAL

SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON STRENGTHS OF BRIGADE METHOD

Moscow NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM in Russian No 3, May-Jun 82 pp 64-72

[Article by A.A. Tkachenko, candidate of economic sciences: "The Moral-Psychological Climate in a Labor Collective"]

[Excerpts] Science and practice have established that the labor collective effectively functions only when it has attained a certain level of unity, when a favorable moral atmosphere, work cooperation, mutual gain and the responsibility of everyone for the entrusted task are created in it. Sociological studies in particular show that labor efficiency largely depends on the moral climate in a collective, on the mood of the people. A time study, for example, conducted by sociologists at Azovkabel' Plant (with participation of the author) showed that labor productivity, depending on the mood of the workers, fluctuates within a range of 12-15 percent. Research has confirmed a well-known truth: labor, its fruits and the moral atmosphere in a collective are closely interconnected. A favorable moral climate in a collective is created by the entire diversity of forms of management and education, high standards in the operation of production and constant attention to the working conditions of the people. "In evaluating the work of heads and management cadres," it is pointed out in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological, Political-Educational Work," "it is essential to take into account not only indicators of fulfillment of production plans but also the level of discipline, the moral-political climate in the collective and the working and living conditions" (p 5).

A favorable microclimate in a collective is determined to a significant degree by the personality of the director and his skill in gaining the trust of the men and uniting them in the name of achievement of the common goal. Sociological researches conducted by us at Zaporozh'ye enterprises and a number of enterprises in other cities of the UkSSR showed that two-thirds of the workers consider the activity of their director as decisive in the creation of a healthy microclimate in the production collective.

Today's director must unite in himself adherence to party principles with thorough competency, discipline with initiative and a creative approach to work. At the same time, he is under obligation to take into consideration social-political and educational aspects, be sensitive to people and their needs and serve as an example at work and in everyday life. In the

Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the party congress, the following is emphasized: "...every director has to constantly remember his high responsibility--responsibility before the people whom he is entrusted to supervise and before the party and the people" ("Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress," p 50).

The collective demands continuous improvement in the style of leadership. Perhaps the most important elements in a director with respect to his collective are--belief in the men, the capacity to trust them, an understanding of the fact that they are equally interested as he in success of the work. Respect for their opinion, their dignity constitutes the basis of the director's authority and the collective's team spirit.

A leading place in improvement of the social-psychological methods of management of the primary collective belongs to its immediate supervisor. The psychological climate in the collective and its work indicators largely depend on his ability to work with people. Today there is demanded of him not only technical knowledge but also the ability to organize work and to train the members of the collective. Only integrity, fairness, sensitiveness and attentiveness, honesty and self-criticism in combination with a thorough vocational knowledge will provide the foreman prestige among his subordinates. Sociological studies conducted by the author showed that 15-20 percent of the workers surveyed in organizational units of industrial enterprises in Zaporozhskaya Oblast were not altogether satisfied with their relations with their foreman and 3-5 percent stated that they were not satisfied with these relations. Analysis of the reasons for such dissatisfaction disclosed that the chief of them was the foreman's inability to work with people and the absence of an optimal combination of demands with sensitiveness and attention and with an individual approach to each worker. Hence the dissatisfaction of the workers with their labor and increased cadre turnover.

The opinion of supervisors of primary collectives, as shown by the sociological researches we conducted, is one: to ably manage relations of people in the process of labor means to deeply acknowledge the individual and to create conditions for his development and to actively establish his interest. This most frequently does not require additional material expenditures but presupposes the deep interest of the supervisor in people and their affairs, a constant creative search. "Socialism as a social order," it was emphasized at the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee contains in itself tremendous opportunity for the rational and humane employment of society's chief productive force--human labor. And these possibilities should be used to the fullest degree" (PRAVDA, 17 November 1981).

The social-psychological studies conducted by us at a number of enterprises of the UkSSR graphically showed that an important role is played by relations that are formed in the labor collective in the formation of a favorable microclimate. A leading role is played here by mutual assistance of workers, their desire and ability to share experience and knowledge. In leading brigades, where relations are based on comradely mutual help and increased collective responsibility for work results, labor productivity is significantly higher than in others. The same pattern is to be observed in analysis of production quality. Thus in

brigades with a high relations index (level of mutual help), turning over of production from first presentation reaches almost 99 percent. Here equipment, raw and other materials are used effectively, there are practically no violations of labor discipline, manpower turnover is fourfold lower and worktime losses are more than twofold lower.

In the formation of relations of mutual help, a big influence is exerted by the collective form of organization and payment of labor on the basis of end results. In brigades using such a form, the advantages of cooperation are most fully utilized and barriers disappear to holding two jobs and mutual replacement. The educational potential of the collective grows to a large extent. There where brigades are poorly organized, elements of individualism are felt more strongly. Of course, the power of labor competition is weaker under these conditions. The sociological studies permit making the conclusion that brigade organization of labor with payment on the basis of a single order best meets present-day requirements of production and contributes to acceleration of technical progress and the social development of the collective. The main advantages of the brigade method--mutual substitution at work, the responsibility of each for common successes, high level of awareness and labor discipline.

But this advanced form of large organization is spreading slower than one would like. Thus at 250 Ukrainian enterprises that we surveyed, only one-third of the workers work in such brigades. Of major importance to successful work in this direction is the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Improving Planning and Increasing the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Raising Efficiency of Production and Quality of Work"; it states outright that during the 11th Five-Year Plan, the brigade form of labor organization will become basic. The decree provides for expansion of the rights of collectives and councils of production brigades, which within the limits of norms themselves determine the sizes of earnings and bonuses while taking into account the real contribution of each brigade member in the general result. In raising efficiency of production, the new forms of brigade organization and labor incentives, as emphasized by L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, "fully correspond to the party's economic strategy at the present stage. During the current five-year period, these forms, as we know, should become most widespread. In complex brigades working on the basis of a single order, significant economy of time, labor and material resources is achieved. The stronger the discipline and the higher the earnings, the quicker do young workers earn their skills. There naturally labor productivity is also higher" (PRAVDA, 17 March 1982).

What influence does this have on the moral climate in the collective? As shown by the experience of Zaporoshstal' and Dneprospetsstal' plants, Zaporozh'ye Titanium-Magnesium Combine and Zaporozhtransformator Production Association, where progressive forms of labor organization have been introduced, the brigades created here became genuine schools of collectivism. In them, young workers several times faster familiarize themselves with the situation and master skills, as for each one of the newcomers in point of fact all the members of the brigade serve as preceptors.

The educational potential of a collective is much greater if socialist competition plays a big role in it. Thus 80.8 percent of the young workers surveyed in Zaporozhtransformator Association and 67.9 percent at Azovkabel' Plant with respect to the question: "What draws you into socialist competition?" replied: the desire to see their collective among the best, a responsibility for the successful operation of their collective, the desire to help one's comrades and the feeling of collectivism and 77.5 and 61.9 percent, respectively, stated that competition contributes to strengthening of comradely interrelations and unity of the collective.

The data of the same sociological studies convince one that the most intensive development of social-political activity in the course of a socialist competition occurs among participants of the movement for a communist attitude toward labor. About 60 percent of those surveyed included among the most characteristic qualities found in shock workers and members of brigades of communist labor the feeling of being a manager of production, activeness and participation in public work and 40 percent indicated readiness to provide help and take part in exchange of experience. In a word, one can see in the movement for a communist attitude toward labor young men and women who consider it as an important means of inculcating social-political activeness.

The strengthening of the educational role of the labor collective largely depends on improvement of the forms of socialist competition and of the movement for a communist attitude toward labor as well as on criteria of evaluation of the results of labor competition. Sometimes it happens that there are included among pacemakers people who actually do not deserve such a high title. The reason for this lies in an insufficient knowledge of subordinates by their supervisors and sometimes in a frank desire to "draw out" a lacking percentage point to get a general "favorable" score. Such a practice has a negative effect on the forming of a position in life by people. Other "authorities" ruin the established idea of a "scale" of moral values and real paths to success and weaken the collective. This is particularly revealed when totaling the results of socialist competition. In the great majority of cases, people take part in it in order to help the collective fulfill its plans and socialist commitments. In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological, Political-Educational Work," it is justly stated: "The effectiveness of educational work is significantly reduced there where a gap is allowed to occur between word and deed, where unity of organizational, operational and ideological is not provided for" (p 5). For this reason, the principled position of party, trade-union and komsomol organizations is so important in the evaluation of the results of the collective's work.

The creation of a favorable moral-psychological climate in the collective is an effective factor in the solution of such an important problem as reduction of cadre turnover. Researches conducted by us at a number of enterprises in Zaporozh'ye and other Ukrainian cities confirm that people who are satisfied with relations with their comrades at work and with their supervisors significantly less frequently change their place of work.

The studies also attest to the fact that one of the most important sources of the moral health of the collective is the high prestige of the aktiv, which serves as a stable nucleus for the entire system of interpersonal relations.

A vital interest in common success, the desire to provide help in those sectors where it is more difficult to carry away with one's example--these and other traits characterize the vital position of the activist. Consequently, prestige indicators of activists are 1.5-fold higher than for other workers. People turn to them twice as often for assistance and advice in solving urgent social and personal problems. Most activists are not only able organizers of social work but also masters of their craft. Their opinion is heeded, they serve as examples for all the rest. When it was proposed in the questionnaire to give the names of the best workers, in 80 cases out of 100 they turned out to be activists. The question may arise here: why not the entire 100? Perhaps it would be timely to note here that in certain collectives they determine the prestige of people without taking into sufficient consideration the opinion of the workers themselves.

As we see, the mechanism of forming a favorable microclimate in the production collective is far from simple. Its sources disappear into the depths of the general collective interest as understood from positions of high civic consciousness and the fulfillment of one's duty. Consequently the forming of a moral climate cannot be considered as a task distinct from the main directions of production and social activity of the collective and from the formation of the whole structure of intracollective relations. In other words, it has to be solved comprehensively as one aspect of a single process of establishment of communist production relations.

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NATIONAL

SOVIET INFORMATION SYSTEM NET OUTLINED

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 5, May 82 p 11

/Article: "Our Country's Mass Information Media and Propaganda"/

/Text/ /Press Day is marked by an army of many thousands of Soviet journalists. During the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR about 14,000 periodical publications are being published in our country./ */in italics/*

This country publishes 8,088 newspapers with a single-run circulation of 176,225,000 copies.

This number includes the following:

- 31 All-Union (Central) newspapers,
- 159 republic-level,
- 325 kray, oblast, and okrug-level,
- 97 newspapers of autonomous republics and oblasts,
- 704 city and associated newspapers,
- 2,983 rayon-level newspapers
- 3,182 multi-circulation newspapers
- 607 kolkhoz newspapers.

Newspapers published at least four times a week are published in 713 one-time circulations of 109,254,000 copies; of these, morning papers with a one-time circulation account for 104,672,000 copies, while evening papers with a one-time circulation of 39 account for 4,582,000 copies. Our country publishes 132 Komsomol newspapers, 28 Pioneer newspapers, 7 on industry and construction, 48 on transportation, 6 on agriculture, 17 on questions of literature, culture, and art, 16 on teaching, and 15 on physical education and sports.

Newspapers are published in 55 languages of the peoples of the USSR and in 10 languages of peoples of foreign countries.

Publication of newspapers in the Union republics is characterized by the following data:

	Number of publications	One-time circulation in thousands of copies
RSFSR	4413	119574
Ukrainian SSR	1737	23654
Belorussian SSR	198	4670
Uzbek SSR	281	4919
Kazakh SSR	430	5335
Georgian SSR	141	3500
Azerbaijan SSR	132	2667
Lithuanian SSR	124	2121
Moldavian SSR	175	1975
Latvian SSR	103	1624
Kirghiz SSR	107	1210
Tajik SSR	60	1290
Armenian SSR	86	1511
Turkmen SSR	58	985
Estonian SSR	43	1190

In the USSR 1449 journals are published with a yearly circulation of more than two billion in 39 languages of the peoples of the USSR and in 22 languages of the peoples of foreign countries. These include the publication of 860 central and 589 republic-level journals.

Among them are the following:

- 97 literary-artistic and literary-critical:
 - 26 --central,
 - 71 --republic-level;
- 389 scientific and scientific-theoretical:
 - 240 --central,
 - 149 --republic-level;
- 35 scientific-popular:
 - 20 --central,
 - 15 --republic-level;

357 scientific and technical, scientific-production, practical,
scientific-methodological, and educational-methodological:
251 --central,
106 --republic-level;
47 children's:
5 --central,
42 --republic-level;
23 journals of satire and humor:
1 --central,
22 --republic-level;
41 journals for women:
17 --central,
24 --republic-level.

In the Union republics the total numbers of journals published are as follows:

In the RSFSR--107, in the Ukrainian SSR--101, in the Belorussian SSR--32, in the Uzbek SSR--47, in the Kazakh SSR--33, in the Georgian SSR--35, in the Azerbaijan SSR--31, in the Lithuanian SSR--32, in the Moldavian SSR--25, in the Latvian SSR--31, in the Kirghiz SSR--16, in the Tajik SSR--18, in the Armenian SSR--33, in the Turkmen SSR--19, in the Estonian SSR--29.

Central Television broadcasts over eight channels. There are 110 television studios operating in the republics, krays, and oblasts. Four stations of the All-Union Radio are broadcasting, and there are 140 local radio studios in operation.

At the services of viewers and listeners are more than 216 million television sets, radios, and translator radio stations.

Some 212 central and local publishing houses annually publish books in 80,000 titles with a total circulation of 1.9 billion copies.

TASS has 14 republic-level agencies, three divisions, and 72 correspondents' posts in the RSFSR, as well as correspondents' posts in 126 countries.

More than 140 bureaus and correspondents' posts of the APN /Novosti Press Agency/ have been opened in the USSR and abroad.

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NATIONAL

INTERREPUBLICAN LABOR MOBILITY STRESSED ON USSR JUBILEE

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by R. Salikov, candidate of Philosophical Sciences: "The Great Fraternity of People of Labor"]

[Excerpt] Contributing in large measure to the future development of all Soviet republics is the resolution of such large-scale All-Union projects of national economic importance as the taming of fuel-energy and raw material riches of the regions of Siberia, the Far East and the north, the BAM zone, and the development of the non-Chernozem region. The joint efforts of workers of all republics and the active mobilization of their material and labor resources are necessary to accomplish this.

As noted by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the Tashkent celebrations, internationalism is today--under the conditions of our multinational state--first of all an honest and conscientious labor given in full measure by all the peoples of the state for the common good. It is the ability to place overall state interests above departmental or local interests in order to assure efficient work of a sole national economic complex of the state. It is the timely and qualitative completion of all interrepublic deliveries, the maximum utilization of one's own resources, and active participation in the resolution of those problems on which depend the upgrading of the economy and the well-being of all the people.

The contemporary economy of the USSR is not a mechanical or arithmetical item in the economies of the union republics. It is a unified organism, wherein the economy of each republic comprises an organic part of a unified whole, because it developed on the basis of common economic goals and interests of all the nations and peoples of our country. A beneficial process of internationalizing the entire way of life for the peoples of the Soviet Union is now going on. The productive forces of a socialist society have outgrown the framework of national regions. Their future development has required them to have inter-republic and international forms in the organization of production. The realization of grandiose 5-year plans assures the successful development of the Soviet economy. Our 5-year plans constitute the Leninist policy of friendship of peoples translated into the language of economics.

The future improvement and strengthening of a unified complex of the national economy is connected with the activity of the entire aggregate of socialist

economic laws, and primarily with the law governing the planned and proportional development of the national economy. In an All-Union complex, founded on the high level of the national economies of all union republics, the economy of each socialist nation becomes--to an ever greater degree--an organic component part of the All-Union system. In this developing system, there is a constant growth in the number of directions it can take and the scope of mutual ties of each nation with other nations.

Yes, inspired labor for the good of the Motherland and in the name of the victory of communism have become the main things in the life of the Soviet man. Workers of different nationalities participate in every accomplishment. For example, in equipping the Kremenchug hydro-electric station in the Ukraine, 820 enterprises from 12 union republics participated. In the construction of a chemical plant in the Lithuanian city of Kedaynyay, 300 enterprises from fraternal republics contributed their labor. Over 200 enterprises of the country contributed technology, equipment, and materiel for the construction of the Armenian atomic electrostation. Representatives of 35 nationalities of our country erected the Moldavian State Area Power Plant [GRES] imeni 50th Anniversary of the Great October. Fifty-three nationalities of the country labored on the scaffoldings of the Krasnoyarsk hydroelectric station; equipment and machinery were delivered by 850 enterprises from the RSFSR, Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kirgiziya, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. The Kama giant auto plant and the Baykal-Amur mainline were built and are being built by representatives of 60 nations and peoples of our country.

The unified national economic complex of the USSR is working successfully as a functionally new and highly efficient mechanism. It determines the coordination of processes in the development of the economy and national relations in our country, and assures the meshing of international and national interests of Soviet nations and peoples. The national economic complex of the country embraces all elements of social production, distribution, and exchange on the territory of the USSR, and it acts as the economic base of our indivisible, united state, increasing the role of the state in the interests of both the entire USSR, as well as the republics which form it. In the economic sphere, the state executes a unified, socioeconomic policy, accomplishes the direction of the state economy, determines the basic directions to be taken by scientific-technical progress, and develops and promulgates unified national economic plans with consideration to the uniqueness of each republic.

The building of a material-technical base for communism deepens the socialist division of labor among the republics, as well as specialization and cooperation in production. The internationalization of productive forces economically welds together the socialist nations. The very same objective processes lie at the base of improving intrarepublic ties, and strengthening both specialization and cooperation between districts and oblasts of the national republics.

11350
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NATIONAL

RUSSIAN CULTURAL MONUMENTS CONGRESS HELD IN NOVGOROD

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by V. Vorob'yev, Pravda correspondent: "For Us and Our Descendants -- We Report the Details"]

[Text] The Sixth Congress of the All-Russian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments completed its work yesterday in Novgorod. One can count many noble beginnings in which the enthusiasts of this society have participated. They are the devotees of a subject that people need.

The recently opened panorama, "The Stalingrad Battle," in Volgograd, as well as monuments and memorials at places where there were battles around Moscow, Leningrad, and other cities of our country, have become a mighty hymn to the glory of the immortal exploits of the Soviet soldier during the Great Fatherland War. The memorial on the Kulikovo Field is being re-created, the restoration of the Smolensk fortress is proceeding, that very same fortress that for centuries was the courageous "watch of the Russians." Being renovated are the outstanding architectural monuments in Pskov, Novgorod, Suzdal', Irkutsk, and Tobol'sk. In our century of furious construction, the historical appearance of 115 Russian cities -- which over the course of centuries remained the centers of the rich culture of the Russian people -- will be preserved.

In Staraya Russa, the F.M. Dostoyevskiy House-Museum was recently opened. It was here that the novel, "Brothers Karamazov", was created, and it was here that he wrote the famous speech about Pushkin and many articles for his "Writer's Diary." At the city farmstead, located above the quiet little river, Pererytitsa, an apple orchard is being reconstituted. It will become the same as it was during its owner's times. Living conditions and the way of life that surrounded the great writer on his visits to this city are being re-created.

Similar work is being carried out at the farmsteads of M.I. Glinka at Smolenshchina and S.V. Rachmaninoff at Tambovshchina. Tens of other places are being restored, all of them connected with

the lives of outstanding leaders of Russian culture and art.

It was about all this that the intense conversation revolved at the Novgorod congress. More than thirty thousand memorial complexes and preserves are registered by the All-Russian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments. Most of them are taken care of and restored in time, so that they will serve not only the present generations, but their descendants as well. But, alas, this situation does not exist everywhere. In Belgorod, for example, it was proposed that the Smolensk cathedral be removed from government protection. The Central Soviet of the Society had to intervene in the argument between the organs for the preservation of monuments and the oblast' executive committee. As a result, they were able to protect the cathedral. The razing of the Stableyards in Great Rostov was averted. In recent years, nearly thirty monuments have been rescued from disrepair and an unsatisfactory state, among them the especially valuable frescoes of the time of Ivan the Terrible in the Uspenskiy Cathedral in the city of Sviyazhsk.

Participating in the work of the congress were the writers L. Leonov and V. Rasputin; academicians B. Piotrovskiy, D. Likhachev, and I. Petryanov-Sokolov; and well-known archeologists, historians, art experts, artists, restorers, and museum workers. Heatedly and with great interest was discussed the problem of preserving historical and cultural monuments in rural areas, and emphasized was the necessity of improving work with documents of the past. After all, many families have saved letters and even entire archives from the revolutionary and war years, and the postwar period of the country's recovery. They should become the property of all the people, inasmuch as they can nurture love for the Fatherland on the part of young people through their depiction of the rich revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Soviet people.

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NATIONAL

NEW UZBEK NOVEL ON 1920'S STRUGGLE WITH ISLAM

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 5, May 82 pp 31-32

[Article by Aleksandr Romanov based on interview with Kamil' Yashen, Uzbek writer: "The World Revealed to Us...."]

[Text] Kamil' Yashen, the well-known Uzbek writer, Hero of Socialist Labor, and holder of the USSR State Prize, has kindly submitted to the editors chapters from his new novel "Khamza," which the journal ZNAMYA proposes to publish. Kamil' Nugmanovich Yashen spoke to our correspondent Aleksandr Romanov about the history of the work's creation and shared his thoughts about the writer's high purpose and about the responsibility of the artist to the millions of readers.

Once during a film viewing about Turkestan's prerevolutionary past my young neighbor said with displeasure:

"Why is it laid on so thick? Surely it was not like that?"

"Yes, it was," I answered him, "only more terrible...."

Childhood recollections. As a boy I happened to become part of a folklore company that performed for the Red Army. It was during the Civil War. The company traveled by rail, often with great difficulties. The smoldering ruins left by the basmachi [counterrevolutionary in Central Asia during the struggle to consolidate Soviet power] in the Fergana Valley, by the dutovetses near Aktyubinsk, and by the English in the Transcaspian became engraved in my childhood world and shook my soul.

It was not long before I understood that even these ruins, demolished and burned remains of buildings, and victims were nothing compared to what was left to us by the feudal system and colonization--the omach, the wooden plow dating from before the Flood, poverty, darkness and religious fanaticism. Tsarism regarded Turkestan as an appendage to the empire for extracting raw materials. It was advantageous to the tyranny to strengthen the walls of fortresses that separated the peasants--Uzbeks and Tajiks, Turkmens, Kazakhs and Kirghizes--and the Karakalpak nomads from the Russians, to sow the seeds of dissension, operating on the principle "divide and conquer."

The revolution proclaimed a different nationality policy with respect to the peoples which had been previously oppressed. Its main principles were worked out by the great Lenin. The nationality would itself determine its own fate, the party of Lenin declared, but the nationality question could not be altogether resolved if oppression, backwardness and poverty persisted. Consequently, self-determination of the nationalities previously oppressed had to go hand in hand with socialist reorganization of society and of all life. Only in that way could true democracy be achieved--the democracy of the working majority.

The people, previously oppressed, backward in its development, which had obtained the right to self-determination, was at the same time interested in alliance, in friendship with other peoples that had undertaken a socialist strategy of development--this was one of the main sources of its future progress. A new state form of international cooperation of peoples had to be found.

It could only be a union of equals--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which harmoniously combined the common interests with the interests of each nationality.

"Creation of the USSR was a living embodiment of the ideas of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, of Leninist principles of nationality policy," states the decree of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "On the 60th Anniversary of Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Even if you just enumerate for the umpteenth time the basic principles of Lenin's brilliant solution of the nationality question, you are amazed by its simplicity, comprehensibility and at the same time its dialectically and all-inclusive profundity.

It has taken everything into account, it has related everything, linked everything and merged everything. It has thought through the relations between the ethnic and the social, the essence of socialist democracy, the form of government, and ways of enriching the ethnic consciousness with interethnic content.

But Lenin did more than develop in series the ways of carrying out the new nationality policy; in practical terms and in the very first and most difficult segment of history he led the struggle for the liberation of oppressed peoples.

When the doors of the V. I. Lenin Museum opened in Tashkent, I wrote in PRAVDA that although it does not have a memorial plaque saying: "Lenin lived here," everyone who stops in front of these walls can justifiably say: "Yes, Lenin did live here."

The leader followed the course of Central Asian events without interruption and it seems as though he worked here under our hot sun. Behind all the difficulties of the daily and hourly struggle Lenin did not lose sight of the higher purpose of what took place in Central Asia. How not to recall this now on the eve of the 60th anniversary of formation of the USSR!

In his famous letter "To the Comrade Party Members of Turkestan" V. I. Lenin formulated that "supertask" which has to be the point of departure:

"Establishment of the correct relations with the peoples of Turkestan now has for the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic an importance that is, one can say without exaggeration, gigantic and world-historical.

"For all Asia and for all colonies in the world, for thousands and millions of people the attitude of the Soviet Worker-Peasant Republic toward the weak peoples who have been oppressed up to now has practical importance."*

How many times I have met Lenin in my thoughts--in reading his books, in visiting places where he spent time, and I also think about meetings with Lenin in my creative work. It in fact has become for me a truly Leninist topic! In 1925 I happened to be in Moscow, visited the Mausoleum, at that time still of wood, went off to study in Leningrad and visited the Finland Station. I walked through the places where the battles of the revolution took place and along the echoing corridors of the Smol'nyy. And I wrote a poem about Lenin which I sent to the journal ER YUZI [GLOBE]. They printed the poem, and since that time I have placed it at the beginning of all my collections of poetry.

I returned to the topic of Lenin 30 years later in the play "Lodestar." The leader's figure is also in my play "Dawn of the Revolution," which is devoted to the establishment of Soviet power in Bukhara.

In thinking over the experience of Uzbek and indeed of all Soviet multinational literature one can note that the favorable influence of the party determines its most essential processes in development not only of the national literatures as a whole--it shapes every creative personality separately, enriching it spiritually, guiding it ideologically, and building its ethical character. There is evidence of this in biographies treating the creativity of talented recent masters of Uzbek literature.

In his autobiographical story "Childhood," written in 1962, the Uzbek writer Aybek put important questions concerning formation of the ethical attributes of the hero, his internal growth and the birth of ideals. Musa Tashmukhamedov, who was born in 1905 and later took the pseudonym Aybek-Lunnyy, received his first scanty knowledge in an Old Method Moslem school.

"... Bowing, the old man set before the teacher a bundle containing flat cakes and slipped several coins into his hand.

"'The flesh of this boy is yours, the bones are ours. Do with him what you will: teach him, beat him, just so you make him literate. Let there be at least one person who can read and write in the family.'

"And every day held surprises.

"The joy of discoveries proved to be more vivid and stronger than everything that filled life: household troubles, the worry of adults, the teacher's rod.

* V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], Vol 39, p 304.

"That is how the alphabet was learned, and words could be composed from the letters.

"Little Musa pronounced the letters without stuttering, without looking at his board. The teacher decided that it was time to move on to one of the textbooks of the Moslem school.

"Tomorrow, then, bring along with 'Khaftiyak,' cakes made with butter and a ruble in money.'

"But neither 'Khaftiyak' nor the other religious textbooks could smother the sonorous lines of Mashrab, Fizuli and especially Alisher Navoi, which amazed the future writer."

"The desire for perfection and freedom of the human personality, for harmony of body and spirit, for emancipation of man from the domination of medieval scholasticism," Aybek later wrote, "all these factors were expressed in Navoi with exceptional force. He revealed to humanity in artistic terms the large world of man's love, heroism, devotion and spiritual beauty, of exploits on behalf of people's happiness."

In large part these words can also be applied to the creative work of the founder of Uzbek Soviet literature, the thinker and artist, talented composer and teacher, outstanding poet and playwright Khamza Khakimzade Niyazi (1889-1929).

In every line of his work there beats the fervent heart of a sage, a patriot and a loyal Leninist. Khamza, who was an active participant in the events of the revolution, a fervent fighter for the new life and an implacable enemy of obscurantism, was and remains a symbol of indestructible will and courage, a passionate poet of Bolshevik justice. His creative works are an exciting chronicle of the struggle and triumphs of the Uzbek people.

I have written a great deal about Khamza, articles and essays. I wrote a play "Khamza," and a movie script. His amazing life is in and of itself an extremely rich source for creative inspiration.

From his early years Khamza saw the sufferings of the humiliated and disenfranchised, encountered the ignorance and injustices of the working people. After he finished the mekteb--the elementary school attached to the mosque--his father sent him to the medresa [secondary school]. But scholasticism and religious fanaticism did not satisfy the young man, who studied literature and history, philosophy and oriental languages on his own, and eagerly read the works of Firdousi, Saadi, Khafiz, Bedil', Dzhami, Lutfi, Navoi, Mukimi and Furkat.... The future writer became enthusiastic with the great cultural legacy of the peoples of the East, whose creative genius did not die under the curved swords of the conquerors--the Arab caliphs, the Mongolian khans, the Persian shahs, did not bend beneath the yoke of the beys, the large landowners or the tsarist bureaucrats.

Khamza the educator was a terror for the tsarist government and local oppressors. The ishans and ulems accused Khamza of atheism. His marriage to a Russian girl ... served as the basis for this charge. The schools which Khamza organized in Kokand and Margilan were closed.

A passionate protest against feudal oppression and against the tyrannical power of the well-to-do emerged in his creative work. Khamza raised his voice to defend women, humiliated and smothered by the shar'ia. It is sufficient to mention his play "Poisoned Life," written before the revolution.

The heroine of the play, young Mariamkhon, concealed like the other women in the parandzha and chachvan, protested, did not want to give in to being sold as a slave to an old ishan, and took poison.

The play "Poisoned Life," which was directed against oppression and the trampling on human rights, put the clergy in a rage. The Great October opened up a new page in Khamza's creativity. He was an educator and an agitator, director of a dramatic company that performed for the soldiers in the front lines, and a fervent poet, a figure in musical culture, and an energetic fighter for the establishment of Soviet power.

Rise up, beaten man,
We have no time to be lazy now,
Down with the old, down forever
With the turbans, the long veils and other such rubbish...

These are lines from his poem and song "Long Live the Soviets!"

He volunteered for the front. The command of the Turkestan Front (commanding officer M. V. Frunze, while V. V. Kuybyshev was a member of the revolutionary military council) ordered Khamza to organize "a traveling drama company," which became the nucleus of the first Uzbek Soviet theater.

After the Civil War, in the time of the famous "khurdzhum," when progressive Uzbeks were throwing off the parandzha, Khamza wrote:

Take off the chimmat, uncover your face,
Be beautiful for everyone.
Shatter the fetters into pieces,
Do not be a subject of theirs!
Strike deep into the chest of ignorance
With the dagger of science

The first fragment which is offered from the novel "Khamza" tells about the arrival of the tabib--a simple physician with his small son in a kind of Mecca--the very ancient kishlak Shakhimardan, located in a picturesque ravine on the banks of a river. The kishlak was known as a holy place throughout Central Asia and far beyond. The caliph Ali, one of the prophet Muhammed's closest comrades-in-arms, was buried on a high cliff under the clouds, according to Moslem legend.

There is a sentence in the fragment: Khakim-tabib could not have known that he had brought his son where his [the son's] Khamza would be slain.

These events were to take place only some 30 years later.

A tomb had been erected over the supposed grave at Shakhimardan where tens of thousands of pilgrims came bringing the Moslem clergy fabulous income.

"I am going to Shakhimardan," Khamza, who was sick with tuberculosis, said before leaving Tashkent, "there is a great deal of work I need to do there--to clear the sheikhs and mullahs out of the kishlak.... And it will be better for me, perhaps I will get better...."

At Shakhimardan Khamza helped the dekhkans to organize a studio, to open a reading room, a club, a Red tearoom. On his initiative they set up a monument to Lenin in the kishlak, thereby celebrating the fifth anniversary of the leader's death.

On the evening of 18 March 1929 a crowd of religious fanatics, directed by the sheikhs, lynched Khamza in a monstrous fashion.

The fanatics of Islam and bourgeois nationalists settled accounts with the man who had been the first awarded the honorary title of people's poet by the party and Soviet Government.

Khamza was and has forever remained a truly people's poet, a singer of the people's thoughts, yearnings, anxieties and joys.

There will be glorious triumphs for the people,
Now we must take care to learn....
Learn to read and write, capture the light of knowledge,
A world in which there is no slavery is opened up before us.

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REGIONAL

KAZAKHS' RIGHT TO LEGAL AID OUTLINED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 82 p 3

[Article by A. Bulgakbayev, Kazakh SSR deputy minister of justice: "Protecting the Interests of Citizens"]

[Text] V.I. Lenin stood at the sources of establishing the new rule and law. He participated directly in defining the tasks and principles for organizing the legal profession [advokatura] in the preparation of the Edict of Court No 2. His instruction, contained in a letter to professor V.V. Adoratskiy, remains to this day the guiding principle in the activity of the legal profession. "...All power that you can give to petitioners," he wrote, "should consist of 'legal' aid for them, that is, you should teach them (and help them) to fight for their rights using all the legal means available in the RSFSR in the war for their rights" (V.I. Lenin. Complete Collected Works, Vol 53, page 149).

The major social changes that have taken place in our society have entailed the further development and improvement of Soviet legislation and the democratic principles of the socialist judicature. The activity of the legal profession is being improved and its role in criminal legal proceedings strengthened. Cases of mandatory participation of the defendant have been reinforced under the law on many matters. The defendant is admitted to participation in the proceedings from the time that an accused is informed that a preliminary investigation has taken place, and also from the time that a suit is passed on to the prosecutor's office. The USSR Constitution has enhanced the legal standing of the legal profession: for the first time it includes [a provision] that colleges of counselors [kollegii advokatov] can act to provide legal aid for citizens and organizations.

A new milestone in the history of the legal profession was passed on 30 November 1979 by the adoption by the USSR Supreme Soviet second session, tenth convocation, of the Law on the Legal Profession in the USSR. In accordance with this law, on 13 November 1980 the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet confirmed a new Decree on the Legal Profession in the Kazakh SSR. Adoption of these acts resulted from the growing role of the legal profession within the system of organizations insuring the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms, the interests of the socialist state and society, and the need for a uniform regulation of the activity of the colleges of counselors, and also the daily concern of the party and state for the rights of Soviet citizens and the guarantees for the exercise of these rights.

Coming into being at the dawn of soviet power, the legal profession has traversed a long road and under present conditions has become an influential public organization that unites within its ranks highly qualified lawyers, many of whom have a rich professional experience and experience of life. In the colleges of counselors in our republic alone there are now 1,032 counselors with higher education. While providing legal aid for citizens and organizations, in all their activity they work to safeguard rights and legitimate interests, administer the judicature, observe and reinforce socialist law and educate citizens in a spirit of precise and unswerving observance of Soviet laws, a solicitous attitude toward the national well-being, observance of labor discipline, and respect for the law, the honor and dignity of other individuals, and the norms of socialist communal living.

Each year more than 500,000 people turn to the legal profession in Kazakhstan for legal aid. The questions resolved by lawyers are most varied in nature, and the answers to them are of great practical significance.

In our country the accessibility of qualified legal aid for citizens is known everywhere. Payments for lawyers' services are moderate, and, in accordance with the constitution of the Kazakh SSR, some sectors of the population pay no fees at all. In 1981 alone, more than 317,000 citizens obtained free legal aid. These services are provided for claimants in courts of the first instance in cases involving the recovery of maintenance payments and labor matters, in actions by kolkhoz farmers against kolkhozes for payment of wages and compensation for injury resulting in mutilation or other damage to health associated with work, and also for citizens in drawing up statements on pensions and allowances, and for deputies of soviets when legal advice is given on matters of legislation connected with their power as deputies. Free legal aid is also provided for heroes of the Soviet Union, heroes of socialist labor, persons awarded with orders of glory or labor glory, all three degrees, women who have been awarded the order of "mother-heroine," war invalids and groups 1 and 2 labor invalids when they apply for legal consultation or draw up statements of complaint and other legal documents that do not require the involvement of legal actions.

In addition, proceeding from the status of the citizen with regard to family and means, the chief of legal consulting departments, the presidium of the college of counselors and the organ of preliminary investigation, and the prosecutor or judge dealing with a matter also have the right partly or completely to waive the cost of legal aid for the citizen. Costs involved for paying for the work of the lawyer are here borne by the state.

Aside from providing legal aid, counselors also service about 1,500 organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses with respect to their contracts. In 1981 alone, more than R7 million were recovered by the courts and arbitration organs in actions prepared by counselors in favor of these organizations.

In the Decree on the Legal Profession in the Kazakh SSR, the presidiums of the colleges of counselors are charged with insuring the active participation of counselors in propagandizing Soviet laws among the public. Each year counselors deliver about 30,000 lectures, reports and talks on legal subjects. More than 600 legal consulting offices operate on public principles within the republic, and other independent organizations work to propagandize legal knowledge.

Thus, the people's university for legal knowledge, organized more than 20 years ago on the base of the legal lecture agency at the miners' palace of culture, carries out much educational work among the public in the city of Rudnyy. Each year 150 to 200 students study here; they include deputies of the city soviet, chairmen of people's control groups and posts, chairmen of comrades courts, people's assessors and trade union activists. Since 1965 the prorektor of the university has been Ye. Pen'kov, a counselor in a legal consulting office, and all the other lawyers in the city are permanent lecturers.

Participating in criminal and civil trials, the counselors carry out comprehensive pretrail preparation and display principledness and businesslike persistence in defending their positions. There are many examples of correct behavior in defending accused persons where counselors have found legal reasons and weighty arguments aimed at justifying or mitigating the charges laid against their clients.

In preliminary hearings and in court, while conducting their consulting work, many counselors do not disregard violations of the law. Last year alone, on application from counselors, the courts handed down about 1,300 private decisions to eliminate the causes and conditions that promote violations of the law, and the presidiums of oblast colleges of counselors presented 142 proposals to the leading organs, aimed at eradicating the causes of criminal acts. A profound knowledge of the matter and principledness and persistence in safeguarding the rights and legal interests of citizens are what distinguish, for example, counselors A. Dakhno, D. Makovetskiy, A. Atantayeva, F. Mukasheva, A. Nasyrov and many others.

The counselors in the republic have now developed a broad movement to further improve the quality of legal aid for citizens and organizations, help the administration of the judicature and strengthen socialist law in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

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REGIONAL

TRANSCAUCASIAN FRIENDSHIP CELEBRATION IN YEREVAN

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 12 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by Armenpress Armenian Press Agency: "Friendship Gives Us Wings: An Evening of International Friendship in Yerevan"]

[Excerpts] The capital of Soviet Armenia hosted a great holiday of friendship among nationalities in celebration of the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR. It was attended by envoys from the fraternal rival cities of Yerevan--Kiev, Tbilisi, Baku, Rostov-on-the-Don. The guests familiarized themselves with the accomplishments of the working people of Yerevan in fulfilling the plans for economic and social development and implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 27th Congress of the Armenian CP. They took part in warm, cordial encounters with the collectives of the city's industrial enterprises, involving practical conversations about the course of the fulfillment of socialist pledges and tasks for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The apotheosis of the holiday of friendship and brotherhood was reached during the solemn evening of 11 June at the State Academic Theatre of the Opera and Ballet imeni A. Spendiaryov. It was attended by party, Soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol workers, production pace-setters, veterans of the party and labor, activists of science and culture, educators, and public health workers.

The presidium consisted of: K. S. Demirchyan, G. N. Andreyev, G. M. Voskanyan, V. B. Galumyan, K. A. Gambaryan, K. L. Dallakyan, L. N. Nersesyan, L. S. Shustko, M. B. Arzumanyan, M. O. Muradyan, L. G. Svanyan, V. A. Tur'yan, and M. A. Yuzbashyan, along with heads and members of delegations from the cities of Kiev, Tbilisi, Baku, and Rostov-on-the-Don.

The evening of the friendship of nationalities was inaugurated by the chairman of the executive committee of the Yerevan City Soviet of People's Deputies M. O. Muradyan, who conveyed cordial greetings to the dear guests--delegations of brother cities.

A report was presented by the first secretary of the Yerevan City Committee of the Armenian CP L. N. Nersesyan.

The current year in the life of the entire Soviet nation, of every fraternal Union republic, is taking place under the sign of preparations for a notable jubilee--the 60th anniversary of formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, he said.

The Soviet people celebrates its great holiday with new achievements in every domain of socio-economic and public-political life, with persistent creative labor in implementing the plans for communist construction developed by the 26th CPSU Congress. These accomplishments have been to a large extent promoted by the broad sweep of the socialist labor competition for a worthy welcome of the glorious anniversary. Old and firm bonds of friendship and effective socialist competition link Yerevan with the cities of Kiev, Tbilisi, Baku, and Rostov-on-the-Don, whose delegations are taking part in our holiday of the friendship of nationalities.

Everything that the working people of Soviet Armenia pride themselves on--our blooming cities and villages, the unprecedented soaring of economy, science and culture, the firm faith in the future, and the broad developmental prospects--all this is a result of the triumph of the great Leninist ideas, of the wise nationalities' policy of the Communist Party, and of friendship and brotherhood with the great Russian people, with all the peoples of our socialist Homeland.

The Armenian people entertains feelings of deep respect, love, and gratitude for its tried and tested friend, the great Russian people. The revolutionary sweep and talent of the Russian people, its selflessness, industriousness, spiritual generosity, and internationalism have gained it the profound love, ardent gratitude, and respect of the Armenian people, of all peoples of the USSR.

The friendship of the cities of Kiev and Yerevan, the brotherhood of the Armenian and Ukrainian peoples, is our priceless good. There is now among us so much common joy, along with common notable feats of labor embodied in blooming cities and villages, in our plants and power stations, works of art, in our entire new life.

The grateful memory of the peoples of the Transcaucasus perpetuates the notable manifestations of friendship and mutual assistance, noble annals of brotherhood. The brotherhood of the Georgian, Azerbaijan, and Armenian nations originated in ancient times. From time immemorial our nations have been living together as good neighbors, blood brothers, sharing bread and salt, joys and miseries. While under the hard yoke of foreign conquerors, for centuries they more than once rose to struggle against the common enemies. Together, they knew the joy of victory and helped each others in times of severe trials.

The friendship with Russia, with the great Russian people, is the holy of holies to the fraternal nations of the Transcaucasus. Georgians, Azerbaijanis, and Armenians linked to their great northern neighbor their hopes for liberation from foreign rulers. Incorporation into Russia became the turning point in the historic fate of the nations of the Transcaucasus. From Russia came to us the light of Lenin's ideas, the light of the Great October Revolution. We have always guarded like the apple of our eye the lofty spirit of international brotherhood, across the decades till the present day.

The floor was taken by the head of the Kiev delegation, secretary of the city party committee, T. V. Glavan.

She declared that: "Right now we are living through stirring and joyful moments. The holiday of the friendship of nationalities, celebrating the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR, which is taking place on the hospitable soil of sunny Armenia has become yet another proof and eloquent testimony that a close unity of all the nations and nationalities of our great Homeland provides the guarantee of our indomitable strength, of all our victories in the past as well as at present, always.

"Allow me, in behalf of the Kiev city party committee, the executive committee of the city soviet of people's deputies, and all working people of the capital of Soviet Ukraine, to warmly thank the organizers of this festivity and wish all of its participants new successes in communist construction and in the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress"

The floor was offered to the head of the Tbilisi delegation, secretary of the city party committee, Z. Sh. Meskhishvili.

He declared: "The delegation of the capital of Georgia has traveled in a spirit of joyous agitation to the present festivities in order to carry out a lofty mission--to convey, in behalf of the Tbilisi party city committee, the Tbilisi municipal executive committee, and all Tbilisians, cordial greetings and best wishes to those present in this auditorium and through them to all our Armenian brothers. I avail myself of this opportunity to ardently greet the dear comrades from Rostov, Baku, and the hero city of Kiev, whose 1,500th anniversary has been transformed into a veritable festival of the friendship of nationalities."

The head of the Baku delegation, first secretary of the city party committee V. A. Guseynov declared: "The stirring atmosphere of the current festivities represents a blend of the heroics of the Revolutionary days of storm, the courage of the days of wartime dash and bravery, the unprecedented enthusiasm of the first five-year plan periods, the creative pathos of these days, expectations of the future, and the most grandiose social optimism.

"Renowned are the accomplishments of the working people of your republic, who in recent years have regularly emerged as victors in the all-Union socialist labor competition. And in all these accomplishments of Soviet Armenia great is the merit of its glorious capital, Yerevan, which embodies the talents and industriousness of the Armenian people.

"The communists of Baku, the working people of the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan, cordially greet the inhabitants of Yerevan on this holiday of friendship. May the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR be the year of great feats of labor and new achievements in science and culture to the glory of our great socialist Homeland."

On the podium there appeared the head of the delegation of Rostov-on-the-Don, chairman of the executive committee of the city soviet, G. A. Mushenko.

He declared: "We have the great honor to represent the working people of Donskiy Kray at this holiday of friendship of the nationalities which is taking place in the ancient yet eternally young capital of Armenia--Yerevan. Allow me the great joy of conveying, in behalf of the working people of Rostov and all inhabitants of our city, ardent fraternal greetings and the most sincere and cordial wishes for good health, happiness, and new accomplishments, to you glorious sons and daughters of the industrious and brave Armenian nation.

"Thousands of kilometers separate the banks of the quiet Don from the blooming valleys of Armenia, but this distance does not prevent us from maintaining a long and firm friendship, energetically competing, constantly helping one another, and, as is done among good and old friends, joyously meeting with you both at home in Rostov and here in Yerevan.

"The current festivities are particularly notable. They are taking place on the eve of an egregious event which has become the most gigantic beacon in the history of all nations of the Land of the Soviets--the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR. The friendship and brotherhood of the nationalities is an expression that today sounds natural and simple to us. If you consider it more deeply, behind these simple words lie the grandiose accomplishments of real socialism. After all, the victory of the October Revolution has at the same time become a victory in the struggle for the national liberation of the nations of Russia. It is precisely from October 1917 that all the nations and nationalities of our country, including the Russian and Armenian brother nations, reckon their new free life."

1386

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REGIONAL

KARAGANDA KOMSOMOL URGES DISCOTHEQUES

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 82 p 3

[Article by KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA special correspondent A. Klyuyev: "Discotheques: the Pluses and the Minuses"]

[Text] Once, when I suggested to a student friend that we go to the club to dance one Saturday evening, he exclaimed;

"I have not been for a long time. It's so boring! The whole evening spent listening to a wailing band of 'leftists' [levaki]. I prefer the discotheque."

"Why?"

"You hear better groups at the discotheque, learn the names of the new stage stars, and you can dance at the same time. The only problem is, it is difficult to get into one."

Discotheque. You won't find this word in the dictionaries. It is a recently coined word and literally means "record library," that is, records and tapes. However, they do not store records, preferring listeners, accompanying the music with their chatter and sometimes with a stage set or the screening of movies. Here, much depends on the organizers and the program chief--the disc jockey--and on his tastes, ideas and wit, on his ability to attract an audience. At these evening entertainments there is also sometimes lively discussion of other "nonmusical" problems of concern to young people: new books, theater productions, movies, sport and so forth.

We deliberately started out by defining the word "discotheque," for its meaning has still not been settled. Sometimes the meaning is narrow,; sometimes, on the contrary, it means mediocre dancing to a stereo set and regular lectures about the musical backup. However, all these things are included in the definition of discotheque as a specific form of social intercourse.

How, specifically, do discotheques operate in Kazakhstan? We can judge to some extent by the discotheques in Karagandinskaya Oblast whose operation we have examined. This new form of entertainment for young people is very widespread here. According to figures from the Komsomol obkom, there are now about 50 discotheques in the oblast. Some have been around for years already, and have

become very popular with young people. They include the "Aygul" in Temirtau, "Muzikal'nyy avtomat" in Shakhtinsk, and the "Arsenal," "Oksigent," "Muzikal'nyy ekspress," "Viktoriya," "Notabene," "Akvarium," "Labirint," "Orfey" and "Vaganty" in Karaganda.

The audience remembers, for example, one of the discotheque programs at the "Muzikal'nyy avtomat" in the house of culture at the mine imeni Lenin, devoted to the 20th anniversary of Shakhtinsk. They called it "Our Twentieth." The host Viktor Zhoga laconically and graphically talked about the "history" of the city and what it is like today. Then he presented to the audience the best young construction workers and miners of Shakhtinsk. Everyone was interested in an interview with the local celebrity, Olympic champion Viktor Mazin. The information part was followed by the musical numbers, made up from the work of composer R. Pauls.

"Muzikal'nyy avtomat" has also organized other interesting programs with a leitmotif: "I Sing for my Motherland, I Sing for my Republic," "Olympic Fireworks," "New Year Paper Streamers," "At Your request." During evenings at this discotheque audiences have got to know the "Pesnyary" and "Ariyel" vocal and instrumental groups, stage singer A. Pugacheva and others.

Certain other discotheques also successfully combine a leitmotif program with music, dancing, quizzes and games. For example, the "Dialog" discotheque at the chemical metallurgical institute has featured an interesting literary and musical composition on Olzhas Suleymenov's poem "Earth, Worship Mankind." Attempts are made to use stories by Soviet and foreign writers in the programs of the "Notabene" discotheque at Karaganda University. And "Variant" at the polytechnical institute prefers theatrical presentations for which they themselves write the dialogs and prepare the decor and costumes. Some discotheques use slides, film strips and son-et-lumiere.

The Komsomol organizations actively support this new form of entertainment for young people. They take care of the premises and seek out funds for acquiring equipment. Many secretaries of primary organizations, raykoms and gorkoms usually themselves participate directly in the organization and holding of musical evenings. Two years ago an oblast council on discotheques was set up. It was headed by A. Shalabayev, secretary of the Komsomol obkom.

Viktor Nazarov, director of the department of propaganda and cultural-mass work, is a keen discotheque enthusiast. This department is a unique methodological center. A collection of discs and tapes has been gathered there, together with material from the newspapers and journals about Soviet and foreign singers and groups; they are eagerly used by the organizers of musical evenings.

In the spring of last year the first discotheque festival and competition in the oblast took place in Karaganda. The winners were the "Dialog," "Muzikal'nyy avtomat" and "Notabene" discotheques. The best disk jockeys--A. Trishkina, V. Zhoga, V. Kadatskhiy, Sh. Abdrakhmanova, Ye. Rostovtseva and others--were presented with diplomas from the Komsomol obkom.

Following the festival-competition there was a 2-day oblast seminar of discotheque managers and hosts. Lectures were heard on trends in the development of the modern

stage, and advice and recommendations were given on the production and compilation of programs and the organizations of mass games, competitions and quizzes and teaching of the dances. The best discotheque people addressed the seminar participants. The Komsomol obkom is now preparing for a new festival and seminar.

Notwithstanding, the Karaganda discotheques stand in need of serious improvement in their work and greater attention. Their programs are not distinguished by any great variety and are sometimes calculated to appeal to quite indiscriminating tastes. Most of the present disco clubs and disco associations are "closed," catering for a narrow range of audiences of a given enterprise, establishment or VUZ where "outsiders" are not welcome. Only a few discotheques using records have opened at houses of culture and cafes. But they are unable to handle all those who would like to attend.

Up to now, in the cities of the oblast almost no discotheques have their own specially equipped and set-up premises. They usually operate in the foyers of clubs or in cafes and entrance halls of establishments. The hall has to be prepared and set up anew for every performance, which takes much time and effort on the part of the organizers and involves extra expense. The host for the "Vaganty" programs, Aleksandr Aparin, winner in the city disk jockey competition, remarked in a conversation:

"The places we have to organize our disco evenings! In the dining room of an institute, in the entrance hall of the hostel, in an auditorium, or in the walkways between buildings... And sometimes there is simply nowhere."

It would seem that youth cafes would be very convenient for disco evenings. However, in this case public catering workers are unwilling to rent out their premises because of the financial plan. Discotheques at the "Orbita" and "Lastochka" cafes in Karaganda have been cancelled several times. A good banquet is more profitable for them! Aleksandr Marinushkin, program chief for discotheques in the Oktyabrskiy Komsomol rayon, spoke about this in particular.

The organizers of musical evening are also encountering other difficulties. It is not simple to acquire special radio equipment, good records and literature about the music and musicians, not to mention scenery for disco presentations, which are still simply not made at all.

Today, the discotheques are maintained mainly through the selfless creativity and enthusiasm of those who like modern stage music. Many fans generously share with the young people their own spiritual knowledge and loan out their own personal records, tapes and radio equipment for general use.

I would like to mention the disk jockeys with a special warmth. The more so since no one teaches them this art. It is not simple to hold the attention of the audience and present the program for the evening in an interesting way. Disk jockeys must have much culture and erudition, be well up with the latest trends in music and know the words of every song, no matter what language it may be in. And they have to respond to various questions and sometimes play it for laughs.

However, there is another side of the coin to independence. Sometimes the ideological and artistic and educational level of these kinds of musical evening is low.

Externally effective music is heard that is lacking in content, explanations are superficial and sometimes sensational in character. Some discotheques are insouciantly drawn by Western pop music. There have even been cases where, because of ignorance about the translations, programs have included bourgeois hits alien to us because the host could see in them only the "good beat."

In Karaganda I visited the "Kollazh" discotheque at the legal department of Karaganda University. "Average, nothing remarkable" had been the comment about it in the Komsomol obkom. I needed no convincing.

First, the evening had no definite theme. Everything was just the same. The equipment with an imported group was switched on with no kind of introduction. There was desultory dancing. What kind of group was it, what was it singing about? When I looked to the organizers for an explanation they said that the microphone was broken. The mysterious rock music continued throughout the evening without clarification....

There are five discotheques at the university. The "oldest" is "Notabene," which has already earned respect and authority among young people. And what a contrast the newest--"Kollazh"--presents; it really cannot be called a discotheque. Evidently, in an attempt to have a large number of discotheques the Komsomol committee and the student council have allowed quality to slip. What they should do is take them under an attentive guardianship, help them to organize programs and check every performance.

Not only the Komsomol organizations but also the cultural organs and trade unions are obliged to exercise patronage over the disco movement and benevolently monitor it. However, cultural workers sometimes fail to note this enthusiasm of young people. And no one tries to help them.

For example, in the Karaganda city department of culture, under various pretexts they avoided meetings with me about discotheques. Later, it became clear why. The department has organized only five discotheques. And one of them, the one at the "Rodina" movie theater, has long since collapsed but is still counted as an active discotheque. These facts graphically show the indifferent attitude of cultural workers in the city toward the new form of independent creativity, and to their duties.

We saw how the discotheques function only in Karagandinskaya Oblast. Today, this new kind of entertainment for young people is also widespread in Tselinogradskaya, Kustanayskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts. According to workers in the Kazakhstan Komsomol Central Committee, there are now more than 500 discotheques in the republic. They are springing up like mushrooms. Obviously, they are suffering from the same shortcomings and the same problems as the discotheques in Karaganda, but more acutely. And this means that first and foremost they need various kinds of support and a higher ideological and cultural level in their programs.

The Kazakhstan Komsomol Central Committee and republic Ministry of Culture are called upon to provide substantial help in setting up discotheques. Meanwhile, no republic inspections of these musical collectives have been carried out. It

is high time to start publishing special musical literature and create courses for disk jockeys.

The discotheques have already proved that they are needed. They have become a firmly established in our everyday life. And it is not only the organization of cultural entertainment for young people that they serve. By propagandizing the best examples of Soviet and foreign stage activities, the musical evenings also become a means of aesthetic and moral education for the rising generation and of forming a communist world outlook. And this should not be forgotten.

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BOOK ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INFLUENCE ON TURKMEN REVIEWED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 20 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by B. Charyyarov, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the TSSR and S. Ataniyazov, candidate of philosophical sciences: "On the Mutual Influence of Languages"]

[Text] "Under conditions of fraternal friendship and the mutual trust of peoples," it is noted in the Program of the CPSU, "national languages develop on the basis of equality and mutual enrichment." Our Soviet life opens up wide possibilities for free reciprocity and mutual influence of all languages of the peoples of the USSR.

National languages in the USSR exert a progressive influence on each other, thanks to which they are continuously improving and their structure becomes ever richer. Russo-Turkmen linguistic connections are no exception. A new book by O. Nazarov, candidate of philological sciences, entitled "Russian Loan-Words in the Turkmen Language,"* is dedicated to the study of one aspect of these connections -- research on Russian loan-words in the Turkmen language.

The author correctly notes that Russo-Turkmen linguistic ties have a long history. They became closer and more regular, however, during the Soviet epoch, when the Turkmen language significantly broadened its social functions and transformed from a language of everyday life, folklore, and classical poetry into a multifunctional language serving all spheres of social life in the Turkmen socialist nation. The broadening of the social functions of the language created a necessity for an intensive enrichment of its vocabulary and an improvement in its grammatical and stylistic systems. In this important period in the history of the Turkmen language it found itself having close ties with the Russian language. In the process of enriching its vocabulary, beginning with terminological words, the Turkmen language used both its internal sources also made wide use of the Russian language. The appearance, in the Turkmen language, of newer and newer social functions

* "Ylym" publishing house, Ashkhabad, 1981.

which became possible due to the consistent execution of the Leninist nationality-language policy by the CPSU and the Soviet government, was the primary reason for a mass borrowing of Russian words by the Turkmen language.

Examining the relationship between borrowings from native Russian and words of international origin, the author turns his attention towards the tendency for a further internationalization of the vocabulary. The expansion of terminology in languages at the present time is characterized by the appearance and broadening usage of lexical-phraseological vocabularies common to a number of languages, which has an important meaning in the epoch of scientific-technical progress.

A large part of the book is devoted to examining the lexical composition, and the semantic, morphological, and phonetic assimilation of Russian loan-words in the Turkmen language. The author describes in detail the thematic groups of Russian loan-words and elaborates at length on borrowed terms in different fields of economics, science, technology, and culture.

The borrowing of words is also reflected to a certain degree in the morphological level of the language. In this connection, the author of the monograph develops reasoned assertions to the effect that the differentiation of the separate parts of speech in the Turkmen language has become more precise as a result of the intensive borrowing of words from the Russian language.

O. Nazarov draws interesting conclusions in examining the phonetical assimilation of Russian borrowings. According to the author, Russian loan-words are pronounced maximally closer to their sounds in the source language only in the speech of those Turkmen who have full mastery of the Russian language.

The material gathered by the author, in addition to its theoretical significance, has an immediate application in the teaching of the Russian language to a Turkmen audience.

The thorough analysis of Russian loan-words in the Turkmen language concludes with an analysis of their unique writing system. The book also examines such unresolved issues as the correct spelling of Russian loan-words in the Turkmen language.

There are also isolated deficiencies in this monograph. For example, the analysis of criteria for assimilating borrowed words is not thorough enough, and there are few recommendations on devising a system for spelling Russian words in the Turkmen language. The work does not examine the issue of a reverse influence, that of the Turkmen language on the Russian. Let us hope that in subsequent works the author will take these shortcomings into consideration.

Overall, the book presents a sufficiently full understanding of the progressive role that is played by the Russian language in enriching and improving the Turkmen language under conditions of an all-progressive bilingualism. The monograph substantively broadens and deepens our knowledge in the area of the mutual influence of Russian and Turkmen languages at the present time. Many of the author's conclusions can be used in further improving the norms of the Turkmen literary language, as well as in teaching Russian and Turkmen languages in the school and in institutions of higher education.

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